

A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF DALADERINI  
(HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE) FROM MADAGASCAR

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*Abstract.*—*Kerzhnercryptes perinetus*, n. gen., n. sp., from Madagascar are described in the tribe Daladerini (Coreidae). A habitus view illustration and drawings of the antennae, pronotum, legs, abdomen, and male and female genitalia are provided. A key to the known genera of Daladerini from Madagascar is included.

*Key Words:* Insecta, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Daladerini, new genus, new species, Madagascar

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The Coreidae fauna of Madagascar is rich and diverse but has been studied little by modern workers. The tribe Daladerini at present is composed of 8 genera and 28 nominal species distributed throughout the Old World tropics, with the majority of species and the greatest diversity in southern Africa.

The Madagascar Daladerini have never been revised. The first species recorded was by Stål (1873), who described a new genus and one new species, *Odontorhopala callosa*. Distant (1879) studied the Madagascar Hemiptera and added one new genus, *Parabrachytes*, with two new species, *P. coloratus* and *P. obscurus*, and later Distant (1893) described *Odontorhopala bergrothi* and discussed the generic position of *Odontorhopala* and *Parabrachytes*. Bergroth (1906) described a new genus and one new species, *Rhombolaparus tardigradus*, and later Bergroth (1912) added the new species, *Odontorhopala geminata*. Garcia Varela (1913) described *Parabrachytes longicornis* and gave new distribution records for *Odontorhopala callosa* and *Parabrachytes coloratus*.

Here I add a new genus and a new spe-

cies in order to make the name available for discussion of the zoogeography of the tribe.

The following abbreviations are used for the institutions cited in this paper: MNHN (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), UNAM (Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), ZISP (Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia).

All measurements are given in millimeters.

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CHECKLIST OF THE GENERA AND SPECIES OF  
MADAGASCAR DALADERINI

- Kerzhnercryptes* Brailovsky, new genus.  
*K. perinetus* Brailovsky, new species.  
*Odontorhopala* Stål 1873: 55–56.  
*O. bergrothi* Distant 1893: 54.  
*O. callosa* Stål 1873: 56.  
*O. geminata* Bergroth 1912: 82–83.  
*Parabrachytes* Distant 1879: 213–214.  
*P. coloratus* Distant 1879: 214.  
*P. longicornis* Garcia Varela 1913: 20–21.  
*P. obscurus* Distant 1879: 214–215.  
*Rhombolaparus* Bergroth 1906: 17–18.  
*R. tardigradus* Bergroth 1906: 18.

*Kerzhnercryptes* Brailovsky, new genus

Diagnosis.—This genus appears to be closely related to *Parabrachytes* Distant (1879) particularly due to the relatively narrow, non-expanded abdomen (Fig. 9), and the humeral angles of the pronotum not conspicuously expanded as a wing-like lobes (Figs. 7–8). *Kerzhnercryptes* has antennal segment II almost cylindrical without distal spines (Fig. 1), the rostrum elongate, slender and reaching abdominal sternite III, each femur slender and armed ventrally with two small subapical spines (Fig. 16), the humeral angles of the pronotum subacute (Fig. 7), and the tibiae longer, and more slender. *Parabrachytes* is distinguished by having antennal segment II distally clavate and armed with strong spines (Fig. 3), the rostrum short, robust and not extending beyond the middle third of the mesosternum, the femora robust and ventrally armed with two rows of stout spines (Fig. 5), the humeral angles rounded, and obtuse (Fig. 8), and the tibiae short, and robust.

*Rhombolaparus* Bergroth (1906) is clearly distinguished by having the abdomen conspicuously dilated, rhomboidal, and the humeral angles of pronotum laterally expanded.

Generic description.—Body medium sized to large, moderately elongate. *Head*: Across eyes wider than long, subquadrate, dorsally flat; tylus conspicuously deflexed, unarmed, apically truncated, and shorter than juga; juga produced forward on a strong conical tubercle, extending anteriorly to tylus and slightly raised in lateral view; vertex with deep longitudinal groove along midline; antenniferous tubercle large, prominently produced, wide, separated by distance equal to their own width; sides of head in front of eyes almost straight; antennal segment I slightly robust, thickest and much longer than head; segments II and III cylindrical, slender; segment IV fusiform; antennal segment I longest, II longer than III, IV the shortest (Fig. 1); ocelli scarcely

tuberculate; preocellar pit deep, diagonally excavated; eyes protruding, hemispherical; postocular tubercle protuberant; buccula rounded, raised, short, not extending beyond antenniferous tubercle, with short spine anterior projection; rostrum reaching anterior third of abdominal sternite III; mandibular plate unarmed.

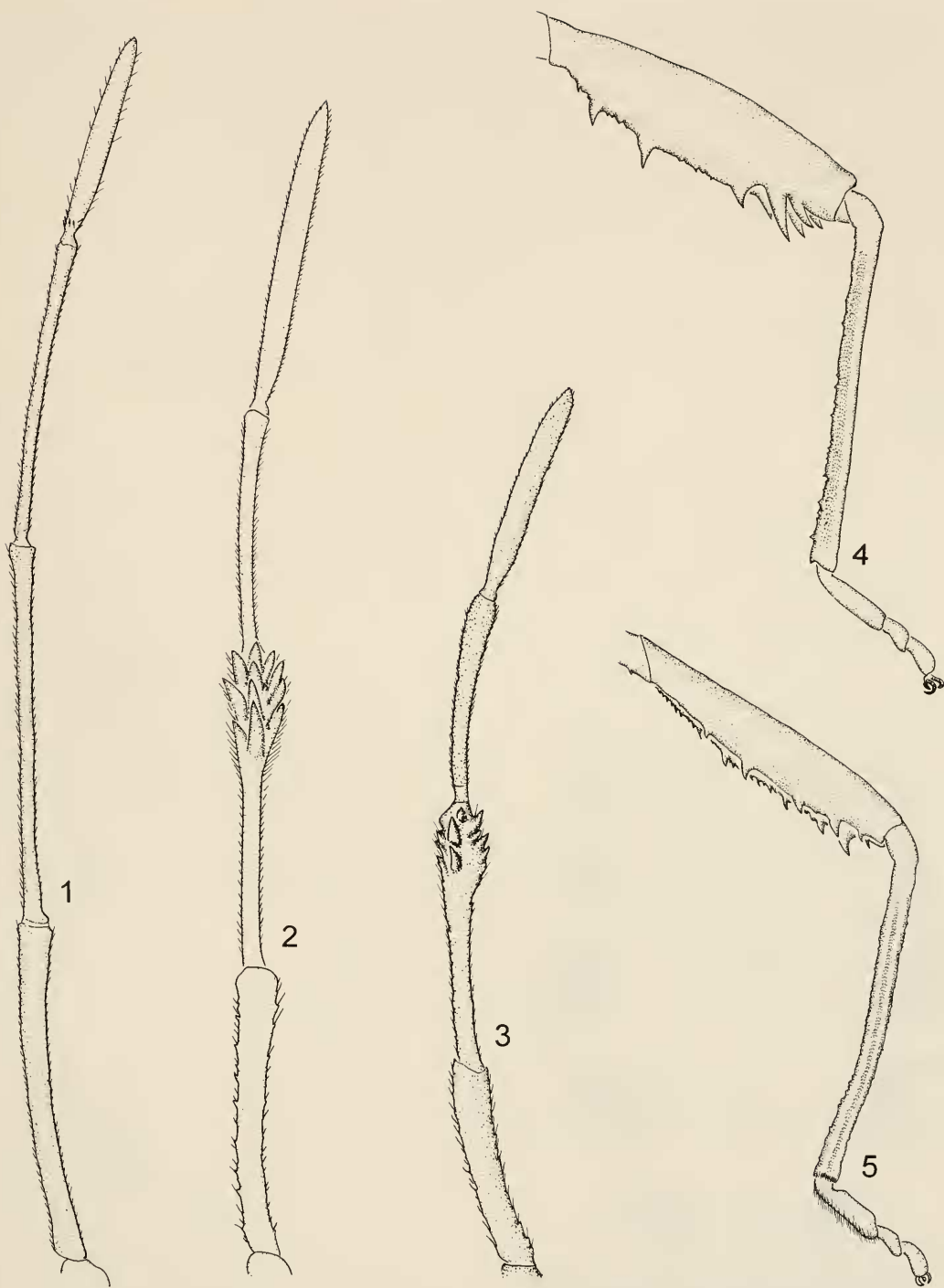
*Thorax*: Pronotum wider than long, trapeziform, moderately declivent; collar not distinctly marked; anterolateral margins obliquely straight, coarsely nodulose; frontal angles obtuse; humeral angles produced laterad, directed upward and each margin finely nodulose (Fig. 7); posterolateral margin sinuate, with upper half nodulose and inner half smooth; posterior margin smooth, concave; callar region indistinct, transversely flat, separated along midline by an obscure longitudinal groove; posterior margin with transverse ridge, distinctly raised; prosternum with deep excavation; mesosternum with a broad, medio-longitudinal groove; metasternum entire; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme elevated, reniform, posterior lobe sharp, small.

*Legs*: Femora slightly incrassate, surface smooth, armed with two small anteapical spines; tibiae cylindrical, sulcate, unarmed.

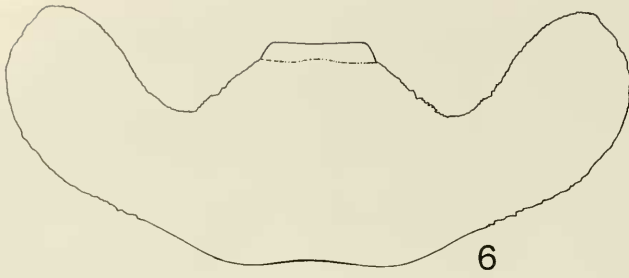
*Scutellum*: Triangular, flat, relation length-width, with two conditions independent of the sex, longer than wide, or wider than long, and transversely striated; apex short, acute.

*Hemelytra*: Macropterous, reaching apex of last abdominal segment; costal margin with a shallow groove; apical margin obliquely straight, with short apical angle almost reaching middle third of hemelytral membrane.

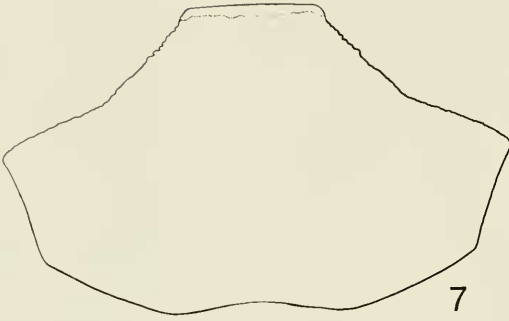
*Abdomen*: Connexival segments higher than margin of hemelytron at rest; upper margin smooth; posterior angles simple, not spinose; posterior third of connexival segments III, IV and VII straight, and posterior third of segments V and VI depressed, concave or diagonally truncated; abdominal spiracle closer to anterior margin than to posterior margin.



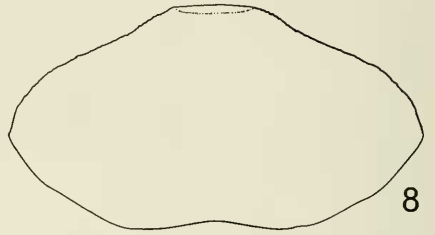
Figs. 1-5. 1-3, Antenna. 1, *Kerzhnercryptes perinetus*. 2, *Odontorhopala callosa*. 3, *Parabrachytes coloratus*. 4, 5, Hind leg. 4, *O. callosa*. 5, *P. coloratus*.



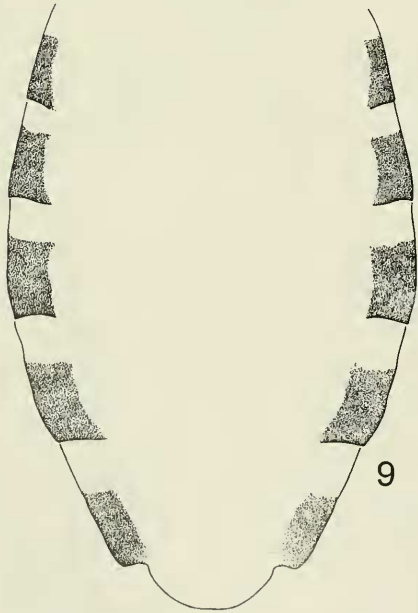
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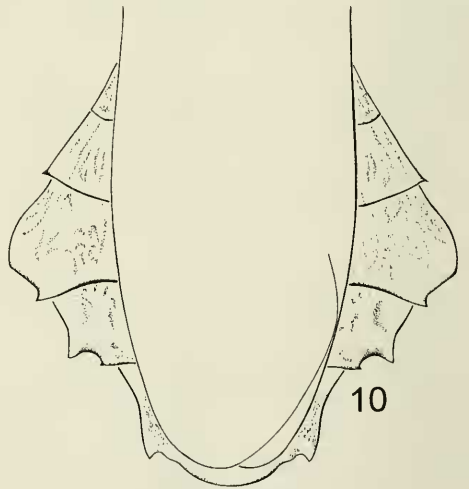
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Figs. 6-10. 6-8, Pronotum. 6, *Odontorhopala callosa*. 7, *Kerzhnercryptes perinetus*. 8, *Parabrachytes coloratus*. 9, 10, Abdomen. 9, *K. perinetus*. 10, *O. callosa*.

*Integument:* Body surface rather dull, almost glabrous. Dorsal head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, propleura, mesopleura, metapleura, abdomen, and exposed parts of genital segments of both sexes punctate. Ventral head, calli, connexival segments, prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum impunctate; antenniferous tubercles granulate.

*Male genitalia:* Genital capsule: Posterior margin simple, convex (Fig. 13). Parameres: Shaft robust; anterior lobe convex, posterior lobe short and slender (Figs. 11–12).

*Female genitalia:* Abdominal sternite VII with plica and fissura; plica triangular, reaching anterior third of sternite VII; gonocoxae I enlarged dorso-ventrally, in caudal view closed, in lateral view convex, with upper margin rounded; paratergite VIII triangular, with spiracle visible but hard to see; paratergite IX squarish, larger than paratergite VIII (Fig. 15). Spermatheca: Distal bulb spherical; sclerotized duct leading from bulb moderately coiled; chamber elongate with acute lateral spines, distal duct straight and widely membranous duct (Fig. 14).

*Etymology.*—Named for I. M. Kerzhner distinguished Russian hemipterist.

*Type species.*—*Kerzhnercryptes perinetus*, new species.

***Kerzhnercryptes perinetus* Brailovsky,  
new species**

(Figs. 1, 7, 9, 11–16)

*Description.*—Measurements: *Male:* Head length 2.00; width across eyes 2.23; interocular space 1.30; interocellar space 0.62; preocular distance 1.32; length antennal segments: I, 4.71; II, 4.96; III, 3.96; IV, 2.91. Pronotum: Total length 3.78; width across frontal angles 1.73; width across humeral angles 6.69. Scutellar length 2.31; width 2.29. Total length 21.10. *Female:* Head length 2.12; width across eyes 2.41; interocular space 1.50; interocellar space 0.65; preocular distance 1.44; length antennal segments: I, 5.08; II, 5.56; III, 4.46; IV,

3.10. Pronotum: Total length 4.34; width across frontal angles 1.98; width across humeral angles 7.87. Scutellar length 2.88; width 2.91. Total length 24.80.

*Male coloration:* Dorsal coloration: Head, pronotum, clavus and corium chestnut orange; scutellum yellow with apex chestnut orange and a black square at basal middle third; corium with black spots scattered along costal border; connexival segments black with anterior third or anterior half orange yellow; dorsal abdominal segments shining orange yellow; hemelytral membrane pale orange brown; antennal segment I yellow, II and III yellow with apical third black, and IV creamy yellow. Ventral coloration: Pale orange yellow with following areas black: apex of rostral segment IV, anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme, 1 to 3 discoidal spots on coxae, dense discoidal spots on femora and tibiae and few scattered spots on abdominal sterna III to VII.

*Female coloration:* Similar to male. Dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX and genital plates pale orange yellow.

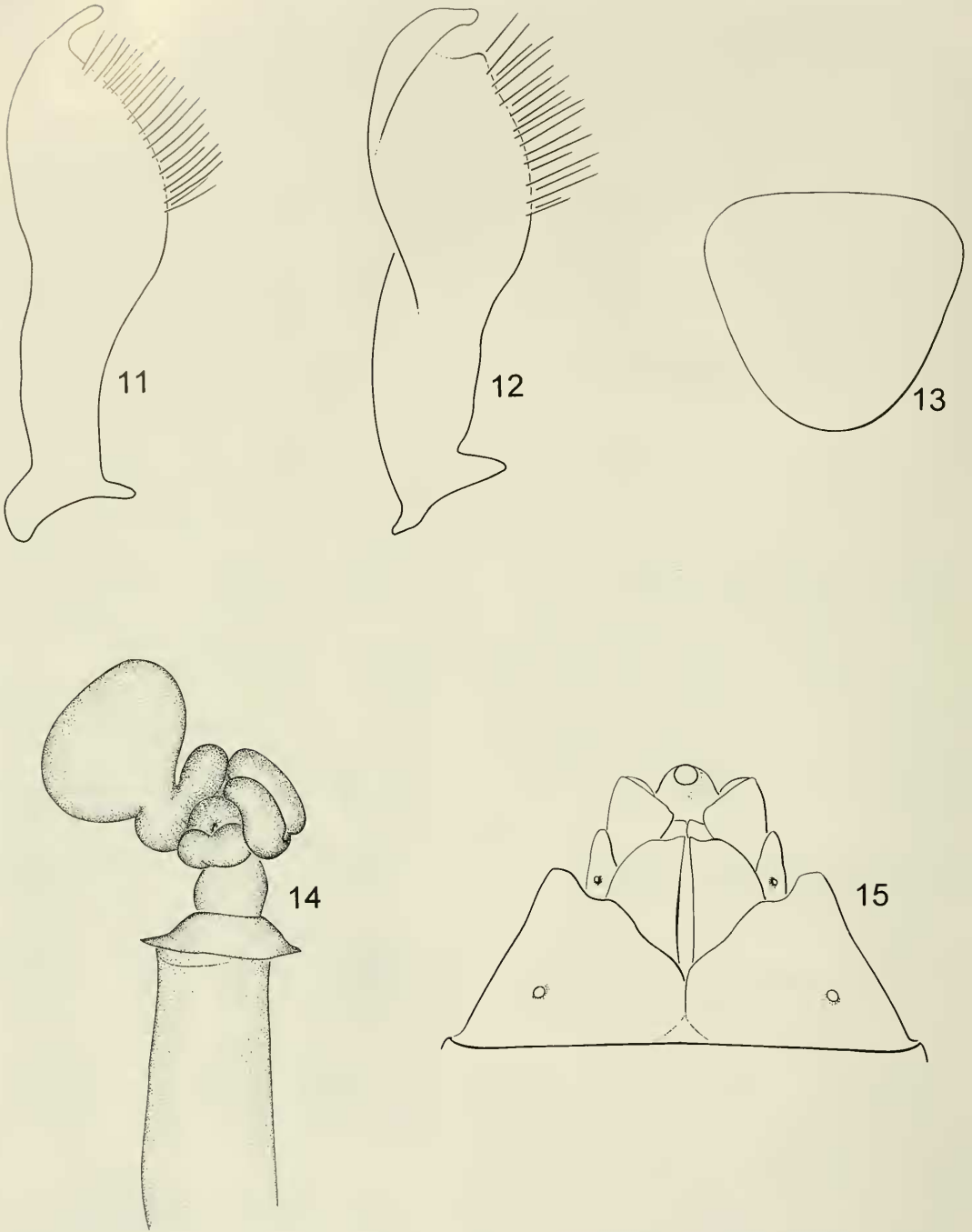
*Types.*—Holotype: ♂, Madagascar, Analamasotra, Pr. Perinet, December 1930 (without collector) (ZISP). Paratypes: 3 ♂, 4 ♀, same data as holotype (UNAM, ZISP). 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Madagascar, Perinet, December 1932 (without collector) (ZISP). 6 ♂, 6 ♀, Madagascar, Dist. Mananara, N. Mont Antampona, July 1965, Vadon, Peyrieras (MNHN, UNAM).

*Etymology.*—Named for the type locality; a noun in apposition.

*Distribution.*—Known only from Madagascar.

KEY TO THE KNOWN GENERA OF  
DALADERINI FROM MADAGASCAR

1. Antennal segment II clavate, with distal third armed with stout spines (Figs. 2–3); hind femur robust, ventrally armed with two rows of stout and large spines (Figs. 4–5) . . . . . 2
- Antennal segment II almost cylindrical without distal spines (Fig. 1); hind femur elongate, slender, slightly thickened toward apex, and



Figs. 11-15. *Kerzhnercryptes perinetus*. 11, 12, Parameres. 13, Male genital capsule in caudal view. 14, Spermatheca. 15, Female genital plates.

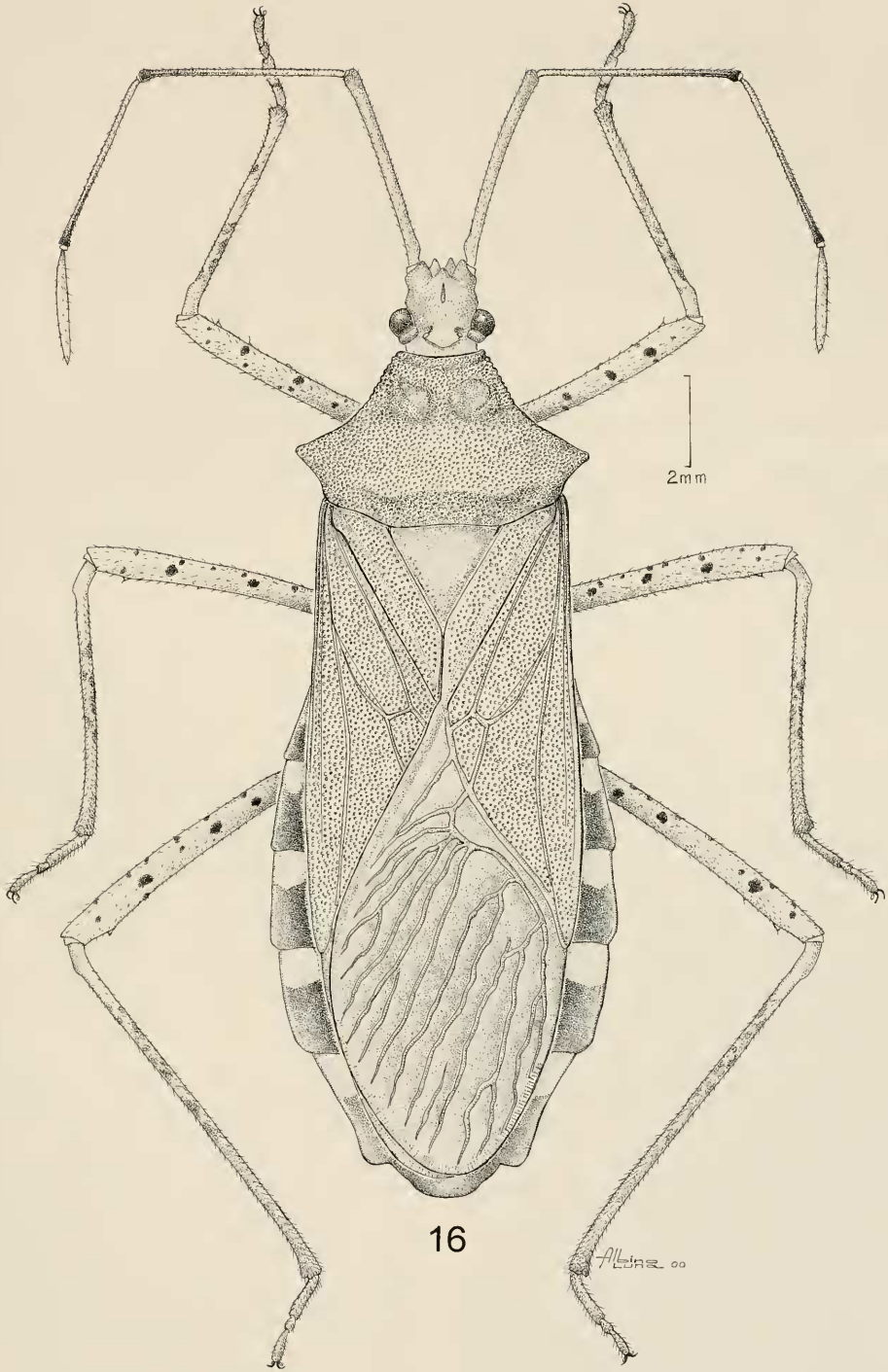


Fig. 16. Dorsal view of *Kerzhnercryptes perinetus*.

- ventrally with two minute or indistinct spines . . . . . 3
- 2. Humeral angles obtuse, rounded, not expanded; abdominal segments not expanded laterally (Fig. 8) . . . . . *Parabrachytes* Distant
- Humeral angles strongly produced laterally and anteriorly into rounded wing-like lobes (Fig. 6); abdomen strongly and abruptly dilated (Fig. 10) . . . . . *Odontorhopala* Stål
- 3. Abdomen strongly expanded in middle, rhomboidal in outline . . . . . *Rhombolaparus* Bergroth
- Abdomen not expanded, relatively narrow, parallel-sided (Fig. 9) . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Kerzhmercryptes* Brailovsky, new genus

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